

## MAKE STRONG APPEAL

Ask Russian Soldiers and Sailors to Aid Their Cause.

## WANT TO LEAD LIVES OF MEN.

Workmen Struck to Save Cronstadt Sailors—Down With Blood-thirsty Commanders—Long Live Free Government and Free People."

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—The workmen's organization addressed the following appeal to the soldiers and sailors:

"Comrades and Brothers:—For a long time we have misunderstood each other. Your officers taught you to regard us as enemies of the fatherland and as criminals whom you should shoot, beat with your whips and butcher with your bayonets. Our struggle for the people's freedom and the people's well being has been depicted to you as a revolution against the fatherland which you were obliged to suppress. Many of you, believing this, have shot your own brothers and filled the streets of our towns with blood.

"The case is now altered. The eyes of many of the soldiers and sailors have been opened. They understand that all of us are brothers and that we are sons of the same nation, whose common enemies are your commanders and those in power. They understand that the liberty of the people is their own liberty, and the good of the people their own good.

"The men of the Baltic sea fleet at Cronstadt stood against their commanders and signified that they wanted to lead the lives of men; that they wanted liberty, and they associated themselves with the cause of the people. A hundred sailors at Cronstadt have been handed over to a court martial, and may be executed. Knowing this, we, the workmen of St. Petersburg, struck, demanding the release of our soldier and sailor brothers and the abolition of court martial and the death penalty.

"Is it possible that you soldiers and sailors will not arise and help your brothers at Cronstadt? Is it possible that you will remain hand in hand with the murderers of your brothers at Cronstadt?

"We workmen say: 'The cause of the soldier and sailor is our cause,' and so we have gone out on strike. You must say everywhere 'the cause of the workmen is our cause, and the struggle of the workmen is our struggle,' and you must associate yourselves with the struggling people. You must strike and refuse to perform the duties imposed on you. Do not listen to the word of command calling upon you to put down the workmen's movement. Let not one shot be fired by you against the people.

"Down with your blood-thirsty commanders. Long live a free government and a free people!"

## INDIA'S VICEROY QUILTS

Has Some Disagreement With Home Government.

## REASONS FOR HIS RESIGNATION.

Wants Military Subordinate to Civil Authority—Thinks Indian Authority Should be Consulted to Know the Needs of India.

Bombay, Nov. 18.—At a banquet given in his honor here Lord Curzon of Kedleston, the retiring viceroy of India, made a frank avowal of the reasons for his resignation. Beginning with the declaration that he considered the office of viceroy the noblest in the gift of the British nation, and that it ought to be looked upon as a prize to be awarded only to its greatest statesmen, he said that it could not be supposed that he would, without the strongest reasons, resign a position which had been the dream of his childhood and the ambition of his manhood. He resigned, he said, on no personal grounds, but in defense of two great principles: first, that there should be an indestructible subordination of the military to the civil authority, and second, the necessity of paying becoming regard to the Indian authority in determining the needs of India.

Lord Curzon contended that in sacrificing himself in defense of these principles he had the great preponderance of Indian opinion behind him and predicted that, should the day ever come when the viceroy would be treated as the mere puppet of the home government, the justification for the post would cease to exist. He said he did not believe that the administrative wisdom of his countrymen would ever tolerate such a blind-

## INQUIRIES NOT PURSUED.

Packers Cannot Claim Immunity From The Law.

Washington, Nov. 18.—Attorney General Moody made a statement with reference to the pleas in bar filed by the defendants in the indictment against the beef packers pending in the district court at Chicago. The statement says:

Ten separate pleas in bar have been filed, each one of them alleging facts which it is claimed ought to bar the government from proceeding further. In this case, eight are based upon the alleged conduct of Mr. Garfield in making the investigation of the affairs of the defendants in pursuance of the authority conferred on him by law.

The attorney general asserts in the most positive terms that none of the information obtained by Mr. Garfield was used before the grand jury and further says that he is informed by Mr. Garfield, and believes, that at certain stages of the investigation the defendants declined to give information unless they were put in a position to obtain the immunity provided by the act of congress and required by the constitution of the United States and that when such instances occurred, acting after conference with the attorney general, Mr. Garfield refrained from pursuing the inquiry further and made no further attempt to obtain information, documentary or otherwise, along these lines.

## CITY IN FLAMES.

Town and Port of Vladivostok Are Burning.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17.—A telegram from Vladivostok says the whole town and port is ablaze. The greater part of the place has already been consumed.

The situation is desperate. Mobs practically control the town and looting, which marked the progress of the outbreak, continues unabated. The rioters likewise continue to fire buildings and the flames are spreading rapidly.

To make the situation worse, the food supply is growing short and famine threatens the city. Vessels in the harbor are crowded with refugees afraid to remain on shore.

## HAD GRACIOUS RECEPTION.

Woman Suffragists Call on President Roosevelt.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A plea on behalf of woman's suffrage was made to the president by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper.

The national convention of the association will be held in Baltimore, February 7 to 13. The congressional committee of the organization at that time will be authorized to bring subjects of interest to the attention of congress.

Miss Anthony said, with respect to the call: "We did not call on the president as women but as American citizens, and as such we were graciously received."

## Foreign Office Makes Denial.

Paris, Nov. 20.—The foreign office gave out a denial of the report that Germany has protested to France and Great Britain against their negotiations with Siberia by which a portion of Siberian territory was to be hypothecated to secure a loan.

## BE LINKED WITH ARIZONA.

Senator Beveridge Gives Discouraging News to Oklahomans.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 20.—Five members of a delegation from Oklahoma and Indian Territory, which had been to see President Roosevelt to obtain his support for the measure providing for joint statehood for these two territories, stopped on their way home from Washington to talk with Senator Beveridge, the originator of the joint statehood idea, concerning the measure that would be pushed by the senator for their plan at the next session of congress.

In the party were C. G. Jones, chairman of the joint statehood convention; Senator Marum, Woodward, Okla.; Thomas Doyle, Perry, Okla.; Robert Lowery, Stillwater, Okla., and W. H. Anderson, of Lawton, Okla. The delegates were somewhat disappointed to learn that their bill for statehood would be linked with a bill providing for joint statehood between Arizona and New Mexico, saying that this feature of the bill would jeopardize their chances.

## "BOLOS" GAIN STRENGTH.

There May Yet be Revolution in San Domingo.

San Juan, P. R., Nov. 20.—The United States cruiser Cleveland arrived here from Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, and will return here immediately after coaling. Her officers say that while the discontent is widespread in Santo Domingo, no outbreaks have occurred and comparative quiet prevails. It was persistently rumored, however, before the Cleveland left Samana Bay that trouble might be expected before November 20, as the Morales party, locally termed "Bolos," was gaining strength and would soon outnumber the government supporters five to one.

## INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

## WANTS OPEN SHOP

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—The session of the annual convention of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America was opened with an address by Herbert Myrick, editor of the Orange Judd Farmer, who spoke on "Some Broader Aspects of the Labor Problem."

Mr. Myrick said: "The industrial trinity, to secure best results is, first, management; second, labor; third, capital—a three-legged stool that won't stand without all its supports. Much is said about sharing profits with labor, but not a word about sharing losses with capital. Employer and employee must co-operate for the best and permanent good. Both must concede something; neither can 'hog' it all and survive long. The employer must do all he can to prove that the 'open shop' means opportunity to labor and ability. At the same time, the open shop must conserve the blood-bought principles of human liberty upon which this republic rests—principles that the American people will never give up at the demand of an un-American institution which has come down to us from monarchical times—the closed shop."

Resolutions were adopted pledging support to the United Typothetae of America in its fight for an open shop and approving the attitude of the Na-

tional Association of Stationary Engineers in the declaration that 'this association shall at no time be used for the furtherance of strikes.'

The following resolution was adopted:

"That this association hereby expresses its belief that such organizations of labor as in their conduct and purposes are manifestly labor trusts should be investigated by the government authorities both state and national, and that so far as said organizations are found to be illegal they should be vigorously prosecuted in like manner as are trusts of capital and without fear of discrimination."

The association reaffirmed its principles as follows:

1. The open shop; demanding only good faith and fair dealing; it discriminates against neither union nor non-union labor.
2. The freedom of the apprentice and the right of the individual to have a trade and to follow it.
3. The right of private contract, with equal obligation upon employer and employee.
4. The right to work; limiting the hours of labor, whether of brains or of the hand, is a matter of mutual agreement, not a subject of arbitrary legislative enactment.
5. The enforcement of the law.

## TARTARS AND ARMENIANS CHOP EACH OTHER UP

Tiflis, Nov. 18.—The viceroy has ordered the liberation of all prisoners arrested by administrative order and has issued a proclamation appealing to the population to utilize the granting of freedom of speech and a meeting to aid in the realization of reforms outlined in the imperial manifesto, and to co-operate with the authorities in suppressing the extreme element of the population.

The viceroy has also returned to

the Armenian clergy the Shusha seminary, which was closed in 1903. In the mountains of Caucasasia the race war between the Tartars and Armenians continues and two Tartar villages were stormed by Armenians a few days ago. Many of the Tartars were killed, and their bodies were horribly mutilated, the arms, ears and noses being cut off.

The Armenians burned 255 houses and drove off all the livestock belonging to the Tartars.

## RECOGNIZES THE UNION AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Chicago, Nov. 18.—The management of the Burlington railroad, after twenty years of opposition, has recognized the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and has signed the first wage scale with that organization since the great strike of the engineers on the Burlington. All scales have been promulgated over the signatures of the railroad's managers, the brotherhood having no option in the matter of acceptance. This time the schedule was signed by the officers and by the members of the general committee of the brotherhood, after a three weeks' conference.

The hostility of the Burlington road to the brotherhood was the result of the engineers' strike of 1885-86, when 1,400 men deserted their engines. Paul Morton, then in the Burlington service, had charge of the strike for the railroad and won the most stubborn battle in the history of the brotherhood. Several months ago word was sent that the engineers employed by the Burlington could openly join the brotherhood if they so desired. Since that time fully 70 per cent of them have become members of the organization.

## NEXT SESSION CONGRESS TO REGULATE INSURANCE

Washington, Nov. 18.—Senator Dryden of New Jersey, who is president of one of the largest life insurance companies in the country, had a talk with the president on the subject of insurance, which the president will discuss freely in his forthcoming message to congress.

Senator Dryden will introduce at the approaching session a bill providing for federal supervision of life insurance. It will differ in some respects from the measure Mr. Dryden introduced in the last congress, but the principle will be the same. He

indicated, in response to inquiries, that the supreme court never had passed upon the constitutionality of a federal law regulating insurance, although it had held in the consideration of cases involving purely state laws, that interstate insurance was not interstate commerce.

"It is a fact," said Senator Dryden, "that eminent lawyers of the country differ as to the constitutionality of a law providing for federal supervision of life insurance. That difference, probably, will have to be resolved by the supreme court."

## AUSTRIA BEING WATCHED; POWERS ARE TOO JEALOUS

Vienna, Nov. 20.—Speaking of the naval demonstrations against Turkey which accompanied a fleet the powers will make in the event of the sultan's continued refusal to accept the ultimatum of the powers on Macedonian reforms, a prominent diplomat said to the Associated Press:

"The giving to an Austrian admiral (Admiral Ritter Von Jedina) the command of the combined fleet is dangerous honor, because Austria is being jealously watched by the powers, who will not permit her to reap any of the benefits, and nobody doubts that it is the ultimate intention of the powers to secure material advantages at the expense of Turkey."

"Germany would never for an in-

stant permit Austrian aggrandizement, because Italy in retaliation would take steps leading to the breaking up of the triple alliance, and without the triple alliance Germany would be practically isolated in Europe. Germany and Italy are willing for Austria to bear the onus of the action against Turkey, but they are unanimous in the determination that she shall reap no reward, while Great Britain would gladly look upon any action tending to weaken the triple alliance.

"Turkey undoubtedly fully realizes the weakness of the proposed demonstration, owing to the jealousies of the powers, and therefore she is likely to prove obdurate."

## FIGHTING FOR PURE FOOD.

Washington, Nov. 17.—A joint committee representing the state food commissions, the Consumers' league and the National Federation of Women's clubs, called upon Secretary Wilson to file papers petitioning the president to recommend the passage of a law to control the interstate shipment of adulterated and misbranded foods and drugs in his coming message to congress. These papers were left for the president's information and the committee will call at the White House to urge the proposed legislation.

## MADE VERY STRONG

President to Recommend Statehood in His Message.

## SPEAKER CANNON IS IN LINE.

Delegation Headed by McGuire and Cade Visited President Roosevelt and Speaker—Received Assurances of Support.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Double assurance has come within a week to the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory who want joint statehood that President Roosevelt is with them. The delegation headed by Delegate McGuire and National Committeeman Cade, of Oklahoma, last week was given assurance that the president would strongly recommend the admission of both territories as one state in his forthcoming message to the congress. He reiterated what he had said, and told the delegation from the joint committee of the territories headed by C. G. Jones that he had already included as strong a recommendation as he could possibly put into his message, one of the kind they sought. The delegation called on Mr. Speaker Cannon later in the day and received additional assurance of his support, which had already been promised in a communication to the joint convention held in Oklahoma City last July.

The committee was accompanied to the White House by Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and Representative Curtis, of Kansas. The former introduced the committee, and Mr. Jones, as spokesman for the party and chairman of the joint statehood executive committee, addressed the president. Mr. Jones told briefly of the non-partisan joint statehood convention, consisting of 1,000 delegates elected by the people in mass conventions, divided equally between the two territories. This committee was appointed, he explained, to present to the president the resolutions adopted by that convention, and to ask his earnest co-operation to secure the desired result.

He referred with pride to the marvelous results that have already been accomplished in Oklahoma in the short space of sixteen years, and gave statistics on the products of both territories, the schools, population, finances, etc. In closing he said:

"We call your attention to the fact that under existing agreements with the five civilized tribes, the tribal government expires on the 4th of March next, and that a great majority of the people desire to be united with Oklahoma in single statehood. After that date the Indian Territory will be without any form of civil government, if the application for statehood with Oklahoma is rejected by congress. We do not believe that any other form of statehood is possible, and in behalf of an enabling act to this end, we earnestly invoke the influence of your great office. It is known to the country that the conditions that now exist in the Indian Territory are anomalous and deplorable. More than 100,000 school children are without school facilities.

"The people are without the benefit of charitable and penal institutions. Outside of the towns there is no system of taxation, and no method by which roads and bridges can be constructed. In a word, there is no protection to life and property beyond the jurisdiction of the United States marshals. In the interest of civilization and good judgment, we ask you to recommend to congress in your annual message, the prompt admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as single state. By so doing you will meet the wishes of the people of both territories and in our judgment receive the approval of a vast majority of the people of the United States."

After receiving such encouragement from the president and Mr. Cannon, the members of the committee were so enthused that they are predicting that the state of Oklahoma, which will embrace both territories, will be created before Christmas. The committee left for their homes this afternoon, thoroughly elated over the results of their trip.

## CHAFFEE WILL RETIRE.

Other Generals of Army Will Follow in Succession.

Washington, Nov. 21.—It is understood quite definitely that General Chaffee, who will reach the age limit of active service on April 14 next, will retire some time prior to that date, probably in January. As chief of staff he will be succeeded by Major General Bates, now assistant chief of staff. After General Bates has served a few months as the head of the army he is expected to be succeeded by Major General Corbin, who now commands the division of the Philippines. Under the law, General Corbin will retire from active service next September. In the natural course of succession General MacArthur will follow General Corbin as chief of staff, and he would be followed in turn by General Leonard Wood.

## ARM FOR DEFENSE.

Funds to Supply Russian Jews With Weapons.

Chicago, Nov. 18.—Funds for the purchase of arms and ammunition by the revolutionary committee at St. Petersburg were collected here at a meeting of the revolutionary society of Russian Jews. The meeting was decidedly dramatic. One minute the audience would be moved to tears by descriptions by the speakers of the recent atrocities and the next moment roused to the highest pitch of fury. One of the speakers seemed to express the sentiment of the audience when he declared:

"It is idle to collect funds for the widows and orphans when the government agents are seeing to it that there are no widows and orphans left. We must collect funds for battle as this is the moment for armed resistance and not for idle weeping."

Less than \$500 was subscribed to the cause, but another meeting will be held for the purpose of raising more funds and an attempt will be made by the leaders of the movement to divert a portion of the general fund raised to aid Jewish distress to the fund for arming the Jews of Russia for self defense.

Contributions to the relief fund being collected in Chicago amounted to over \$15,000, which brings the total contributions to the general fund in this city up to nearly \$50,000.

## STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

Russian Strikers Returned to Work Yesterday Noon.

## CLAIM TO HAVE WON POINT.

A Manifesto Has Been Issued by the Workmen's Council Declaring That the Government Was Compelled to Yield to Their Demands.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—The railroad strike was formally declared off, beginning right away.

The workmen's council held a protracted session and hotly discussed the abandonment of the strike. Many of those present, especially the leaders of the extremist faction, advocated a continuance of the strike, declaring that only war to the knife with the government was possible, and urged that the strike be enforced until the Cronstadt mutineers were unconditionally pardoned and martial law in Poland abolished.

The intransigents insisted that the industrial proletariat of the whole country was ready to flare out in a resumption of the former general strike if the St. Petersburg workmen would stand to their guns only a few days longer. They declared that the strike committee in Moscow was debating the question of joining the call for a universal strike and produced a telegram from Ribnisk saying that the workmen in the shops of the motor power departments of the railroad had struck, and that traffic was at a standstill.

The orators of the other faction resented sharply the insinuations of treachery and poptroonery, and warned their opponents that they ran the danger of being deserted and entirely discredited if they persisted in ordering a continuance of the strike.

The division of sentiment has been acute among the leaders of the large body of workmen who opposed the strike, and who hitherto have been held in line through loyalty.

The railroad strike committee covered the abandonment of its position in the following proclamation:

"The strike of the St. Petersburg railroad men has shown the government that the execution of cruel measures like the death penalty will always meet the active resistance of the working classes. The strike has shown that our power is growing, and if later the committee finds it necessary to offer the government a decisive battle we will conquer."

"Comrades, gird yourselves for the struggle. When it is found necessary all the railroads in Russia will strike immediately and will not quit the struggle until the government has fulfilled all our economic and political demands."

A manifesto has been issued by the workmen's council declaring that the government was compelled to yield to the workmen's demands with regard to the Cronstadt mutineers. It invites the working classes of all Russia to sustain the protest of the St. Petersburg proletariat against martial law, capital punishment and uprisings of the "Black Hundred." It says: "The council of workmen calls on sensible workmen to spread the revolutionary propaganda in the ranks of the army and navy, and to take up military organization with the working masses in order when armed, organized and combined, to offer battle to the effete and tottering government."

Secretary Shaw has received a contribution of \$500 in an envelope postmarked St. Louis.